

S. 1398, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION, 2002—Continued

(Spending comparisons—Senate-reported bill (in millions of dollars))

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
Outlays	209	209

¹ For enforcement purposes, the budget committee compares the Senate-reported bill to the Senate 302(b) allocation.

NOTES: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any further amendments? If not, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 2590) was passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

Mr. DORGAN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order previously entered, the Senate insists on its amendment, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and the Chair is authorized to appoint the following conferees.

The President pro tempore appointed Mr. DORGAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. REED, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. STEVENS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, this bill must have gone through in record fashion. I note for the record this is the first year Senator DORGAN has been chairman of the subcommittee. I have really enjoyed working with him, and I am continually awed by his skills in the Chamber of this great body and his ability to get this bill together in a timely fashion. I thank him and his staff for working so well with us. From my staff, Pat Raymond and Lula Edwards worked hard on our side. I thank them, too, for the record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me say again what a pleasure it is to work with Senator CAMPBELL, his staff and my staff who I named previously today. They have done an excellent job. We passed this bill in fairly short order. As I said when we started today, I hope we could perhaps show the American people that we are back at work and trying to do things in a way that allows all of us to work together for the interest of this country, and I believe the passage of this bill in the manner we have done tonight is a demonstration of that.

Again, I thank my colleague and all of our Senate colleagues for cooper-

ating and allowing us to get to the point of passing this important legislation this evening. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while the chairman of the full committee is here and two managers of the bill, I congratulate them and you. The appropriations process is moving along, and we should all feel very good about that.

Senator DORGAN and Senator CAMPBELL have done a tremendous job on a very difficult bill that will go a long way toward solving many problems of this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DORGAN). Who seeks recognition?

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will soon begin consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002. This bill would authorize \$343.5 billion for national defense programs, the full amount requested by the administration, including the \$18.4 billion requested by the President in his amended budget request.

The bill would also address a number of important priorities identified by the Armed Services Committee, adding significant funding for military compensation and quality of life, the readiness and transformation of the military services, and the capability of our armed forces to meet nontraditional threats, including terrorism. In light of recent events, we will obviously do more, as we already have, with the enactment of the \$40 billion emergency supplemental appropriation bill last week. However, these are no ordinary times, and the debate on this bill will be no ordinary debate. Debate on a bill like this is an inherent part of our democracy, and while our democratic institutions are stronger than any terrorist attack, in one regard we operate differently in times of national emergency. We strive to set aside our differences, and ask decent people everywhere to join forces with us to seek out and to defeat the common enemy of the civilized world.

For this reason, I am today introducing two new bills. The first bill is identical to S. 1416, as reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee in every respect but one—the removal of legislative language dealing with missile defense. The second bill, which would be deferred for debate at a later and more appropriate time, would include the missile defense language.

I strongly believe that the missile defense provisions took an appropriate step on an issue of national importance, and I was disappointed that this single area of disagreement led the Republican Members of our committee to vote against this bill that is so important to our national security.

In my view, however, this is the wrong time for divisive debate on issues of national defense. We cannot let issues like this pull us apart and undermine our common sense of national purpose in fighting terrorism. Rather, we should leave this debate to a later time and link arms against our attackers.

When we take up the defense authorization act, I hope that my colleagues will join me in putting controversial issues aside and help us move forward together to pass this bill promptly and indicate our strong and unified support for the national defense with a minimum of divisive debate.

THE HAPPY HOOLIGANS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I want to comment for a moment about some fighter pilots who are flying air missions over our nation's capital.

On Tuesday of last week, following the attack on the World Trade Center and shortly before the Pentagon was hit, a detachment of fighters who were on alert at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia were ordered airborne to protect the nation's capital. It happens that the detachment of fighters is from North Dakota.

The 119th Tactical Fighter Wing of the North Dakota Air National Guard flies F-16s. They are called the Happy Hooligans. The Happy Hooligans are folks who farm; they run drug stores; they teach school. They do a lot of things in their community, but they also are members of the National Guard who maintain and fly F-16s. More than that, the Happy Hooligans, the National Air Guard detachment in Fargo, ND, are some of the best fighter pilots in the world. In fact, the Happy Hooligans have won the William Tell Award on several occasions.

The William Tell Award is an award that is given to the fighter units that are the most proficient combat fighter pilots in the world.

So this National Guard unit from Fargo, ND, has taken their airplanes to the William Tell contest, and they have flown against the world's top combat pilots, and they have brought the William Tell Award home to Fargo, ND, as proof that they are the best fighter pilots in the world.